ber 31, 1851.

ber 31, 1851.

meunt of Presidents on Marine and Inland

Kavansica, and Transportation risks for the
year ending December 31, 1831.

Get 309 65

Amount of earned premiums during the year as above the year as year as the year as year as

The profits of the Company from the 2d April, 1869, to the 31st Docember, 1850, for which certificates are issued, amount to.

Additional profits as above. Net earnings to 31st December, 1851. \$372 204 73 The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1851, were as follows:
Bills receivable.
Cash.

\$610 825 20

This Company take to Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Riells.

The Stard of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twenty four per cont. on the carned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1831, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also an interest of eir per cent. on the scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after the 3d of February.

By order of the Board,

ED WARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Zebedes Ceok.
TRUSTEES.
TRUSTEES.
TRUSTEES.
TRUSTEES.
Francis Skiddy.
John A McGaw.
George Bird.
Jehn Parkit,
John B Kitching.
R. T. Woodward,
John B Kitching.
R. T. Woodward,
Theodore Crane,
Kobert L. Taylor. Francis Skiddy.
Francis Chus. Connolly.
Francis Chus. Connolly.
Francis Chus.
Francis ZEREDEE COOK, President.
EDWARD ANTHONY, Vice President.
Enward A. Strong, Secretary. 331 im Mwedkf*

GRASS VALLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY. CAPITAL \$100,000, IN SHARES OF \$200 EACH. Notice-is learny given to those who have written or applied for hares in the capital stock of the above Company, or who may be intending to subscribe, that the subscription book a nearly filled up, leaving at this time but about forty hares unlaken, out of the two hundred ordered to be sold a New York.

in New York.

It is necessary, in order to prevent disappointment, that there be no delay on the part of those wishing to secure a portion of the investment in this Company. The machinery will be completed and shipped in two weeks, by clipper vessels, around Cape Horn, fully insured, and no doubt will be upon the ground and in operation by the month of August next. It capanity is equal to the roduction of one hundred tuns of ore per due, the average yield of which will not be less than three to fee cents per point, giving a profit of several hundred per cent on the limited stock of the Company. A saw-mill is to be attached to the quartz works.

Company. A saw-mill is to be attached to the quarta works.

Pamphlets and circulars will be forwarded by mail to all who wish information, on the receipt of face three-cent postage stames for prepayment of the same, or may be obtained by application at the effice. No mining company has yet been organized under ampices so faw mable for abundant success as the Grans Valley Company, which possesses fiften acree of clauses, and the most perfect method of amalgamatics. The stock will be worth at least \$360 to \$1,000 per share in twelve months. As the President sails en the 5th \$60. for California, letters on business with the Company after that date should be addressed (postpind) to the Secretary.

The Aconcy and Transfer Office is permanently located at Mo. 107 Fulton at., N. Y., and will be open at all times for the transaction of business. Reports and official notices will be made from time to time by the President and Directors, through the N. Y. Dusiy and Weekly Tribune.

R. J. Richands, Secretary, No. 107 Fulton at.

To HEIRS, LEGATEES, AND NEXT OF KIN. Notice is bareby given that a meeting of all persons who feel that some further laws in relation to the doties of Excutors and Administrators are required, will be held at No. 69 Wall st. (fourth story) on Whenesday next, the tih day of February, at 4 o'clock P.M.

the wamen should take to recure their second and political eights. We don't precend to bevery wise in these matters, but we should any 'te most sendent steps would be into Miller's Shoe store in Canal-st, where ther can select all kinds of quilted Boots and Bousts and adpuse butten Boots, for celd weather; headiful toilet Shoes, white sating Guiters and Shipers for balls and parties, and do not dorset these India Rubber Boots and Shipes, for serious and any take aurady to take our advice and step into J. B. Miller's, No. 524 Canal-st. A Lady wishes to know what steps

CALIFORNIA GOLD.-Specimens, Quartz and Sand, bought by H. Sulomon & Co., Gold and Silver Refibers and Assayis's. Sweep Smelters and cleaners of earth's cenerals, and all known substances that contain the above metals. Old gold, civer, diamonds and rections stones bought; jewelers' and silversmiths' sweeps ores and all hard substances ground at the Refinery, No. 45 Ann-st., New-York.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Hoston.

CONSUMPTION CUBARLE .- Dr. ROGERS

out bruefit.

For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co., at the Depôt, No. 316

Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—in large
battles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.56.

MARRIED.

At Bridgeport, Jan. 20, by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, EDWARD POTTER M. D. of New-York, and Miss EMMELINE.

DIED.

ISABELLA, wife. On Saturdae morning, Jan 31, ISABELLA, wafe of Chan, 8 Little, in the tolk year of her age. At West Neck, L. 1, one Friday, Jan. 31, ABRAHAM VAN WYCK, in the 55th year of his age. tend has funeral on Monday, Feb. 2 has a last residence, without further nation.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 21, Mrs. ANN, reliet of the fate Mr. James Stacey, formerly of Chichester, England, in the dist year of her age.

The frience of Thes. Holman, Thos. Clark, and of her wan James Stacey, are requested to attend her faneral that (Monday) afternoon, at the clock, from her late residence, (Monday) afternoon, at the clock, from her late residence.

(Microst) afternoon, at its clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Delancy st.

Near Mt. Fleatent, Iowa. Jan. 7. Gen. THOMAS Me-MillAN, a native of Admis Co., Fa., sged 63. He had been a member of both beauches of the Onio Legislature, and in 1812 a Representative in the Iowa Territorial Legis-lature.

lature.

At Mariotta, Ohio, M. 2, MARTHA BRAINERD WILSON, a maive of Lebaron, Coan, and daughter of the late
Dr. Joseph Spencer, St. Visana, Wood Co., A., who, a
cerly day after the settlement of the N. W. Perritor, a
cerly day after the settlement of the N. W. Perritor, a
cerly day after the settlement of the N. W. Perritor, a
cerly compared, with a young famuly from the Strate of New York,
Mis. Wilson, was 10 years of age, and a sister of Mis. Oca.
Case, of Detroit.

Case, of Botton.
At New Orleans, on Wednesday night, Jan. 7, SARAH
8, MARLORY, wife of A. T. Wood, greatest.
On the Sist Jan., HERRITETTA ACNES, daughter of
James and Councils E. Megowan, aged to months and S

On the 31st Jan., HERRIETTA ACNES, daughter of James and Cornelia E. Mcgroam, aged to months and says.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwich. Coun. for interment, from the residence of her parsets. No. 32 Bayard et., this (Mewea) morains, Feb. 2, at 7, cyclock.

At Mehits, Ain., Jan. 10, of consumption, SiSAN CARLS SWITT, wife of Alexander Swift, of Consumational aced by peats. Mrs. Swift was a sizer of Alexander Photoe and Eleman Carry, and, accompanied by the latter—the youngest member of her gifted family—the had left Canoninan for a visit to Havana, in the hope of some advantage, from its mader elimate, to be health.

In Brockips, on Sonday eventur, Veb. 1, Mrs. MANTHA ANN, wife of N. P. Miller, in the 28th year of her age.

The release of the family are respectfully arried to attend her foured, from her late residence. No. 115 Lawrence at., on Treeday afternoon at 2 chock.

On Sonday morains, Feb. 1, siles a limiter, these, MARY JANK, wife of Argustus M Marphy, in the year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectably invited to attend her fameral, from her late residence, No. 235 Blonros-st., on Monday, Feb. 2, at 1 of lock M. My without further invitation. Her remains on his her to Greenwood Cemetery for inferment.

Jan. 34, GEORGE WETSELL, aged 26 years.

The friends of the family are myited to attend the fameral has 10 Greenwood Cemetery for inferment.

Let Cucinnati papers will please copy.

At the residence of her son, No. 112 Yark, st. Brockley.

At the residence of her son, No. 112 Yark, st. Brockley.

to Greenwood for interment.

The Cincinnati papers will please copy.

At the residence of her son, No. 118 York st., Breeklyn,
Mrs. HANNAH CONREY, willow of the late Peter Conrey, Eng., in the 57th year of her are.

The relatives and friends of the decensed are respectfully
invited to attend her funeral at 2 o clock this day, (Morday)
without further notice.

Receipts of Produce.

Jan. 31, 1832—B. Eric Knilcout—3,213 Sides Leather, 18 hage and 1,380 bbls. Flour, 1,072 bags Cats. 381 pkgs. Butter, 132 Hogs. 100 Cattle, 135 Sheep, 3c bales Hay, 19 do. Wool, 579 bbls. Whisky, and 37 bags Barley. By New-Haven Knilcout—195 bags and 7 bbls. Flour, 95 bas. Cheese. 199 bbls. Whisky, 31 pkgs. Butter, 7,11 locs, 1,057 bags Cats, 10 casks Ashes, 26 bales Wool, and 199 sides Leather.

Leather.

By Here York and Harlims Radicated, for the treel conting
Jan. 21, 2032—233 head Cattle, 14 Cowe, 191 Calves, 1,717
Sheep, 13 630 has dressed Hugs, 51 pana Poultry, 2 do.
Rages, 36 do. Butter, 2 656 hash Oate, 46 do. other Graic,
127 heap Bunkwheat Flour, 217 bales Hay, 16 tuns Timber,
16 bales Worl.

LATE PROM PORTO CABELLO. - The schr. ing from Porto Cabello, with dates to the 21d uit. Euphemia, Capt. Guide, arrived on Saturday mornbrings no political news. At the time of Capt. Guide's departure very little of the new crop of coffee had come to market, and what little there was sold at from 91 to 91 cents, Hides were selling at 9; a 91 cents, and fustic at \$11 a \$17 per tun. There was a goodly supply of American produce in

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1952.

For Europe.*
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press .-The America sails from Boston on Wednesday at

News from Europe The U. S. mail stramship Humboldt is now considerably overdue, having sailed from Havre on the 14th January. The Cunard steamer Niagara is also overdue, being in her sixteenth day from Liverpool. Nothing was heard of other of these vessels as we went to press this

Topics of the Morning.

The following matters will be found at length in our columns this morning.

Mr. Pulszky gives us a long letter vindicating Kossuth from all unjust inferences

We give the details of a revolting case of Murder, perpetrated some time since, in Philadelphia County, on a lad named Lehman, whose mutilated remains were found in the Delaware on Friday. The Telegraph implicates three Hungarian Refugees; but we are not informed what their names are, or by what right they are called Hungarian Refugees.

From the far North-West of Minnesota we have some items of intelligence, including the practical application of the Maine Lionor Law in that distant section of our country.

Kossuth arrived in Cleveland on Saturday, and was received with great eathu-

We have hints of another case of fraud at Washington.

A destructive fire, near Burlington, Vt. We have news from Texas and the Rio Grande via New-Orleans to January 16.

The speech of Kossuth to the Ladies of Pittsburgh, already briefly noticed, we give this morning by Telegraph in full. North and Eastward a great fall of snow,

The Delaware, Susquehannah and Potomac seem bent on a freshet spree, but the ice still acts as a chill upon their inclina-

much importance this morning. Little of interest was done in our State Legislature on Saturday, and both Houses of Congress had adjourned till to-day.

Brooklyn, on the Puritans.

Organization of the Wisconsin Legislature and a synepsis of the Governor's Message.

Education in Pennsylvania.

Some three columns in relation to the Maine Temperance Law, including correspendence from Albany, Boston and Iranis-The decision of an important law case,

substantially between the Bank of England

will be found on another page. Proceedings in the Superior Court, on Saturday, relative to the Forrest Divorce

case, with other interesting Law intelli-

Kossuth in Pittsburgh, with the conclusion of Bishop O'Connor's letter to the

Magyar. Treadable column of Mail Gleaning Other interesting items of news will be

found on every page.

Intemperance and Law. The friends of THE MAINE LAW are now resolute and active throughout this State and New-England, and are beginning to make head in the Free West. They court investigation and challenge discussion. They appear before Legislative Committees with cartloads of petitions, with arrays of facts and arguments, vainly defying their antagonists to meet and rebut them if they ean. But the Rumsellers have no arguments for the public eve. For the venalthey have eash, for the ambitious they pretend to have the power of controlling nominations and elections : but though their emissaries swarm in every hall and darken every lobby, they are all dumb dogs and do not dare to come up to the ordeal of impartial scrutiny. They deal in abstractions and predictions, while the appeal of the champions of Legal Suasion is mainly to PACTS. When the Rumsellers' agents confidently assert that the traffic in Alcoholic drinks cannot be repressed, their opponents answer by evidence from Maine that it has been. When the former assert that stringent legislation against tippling-houses will be openly resisted, the latter give in answer the fact that the traffic has been abolished in Maine, and yet that State was never more tranquil and law-abiding than it now is .-When the Rum interest asserts that the Reform in Maine is only superficial, and that there is really as much drinking there as formerly, they prove by the great dimiaution of Pauperism, Beggary, Police business and Crime in that State, that the fact must be otherwise. And finally, when the former threaten all who vote for the Maine Law with Political destruction, the latter point to the facts that no party and not even a clique in Maine openly eppese the present Law, that nobody dreams of its repeal, and that the present Governor, who was originally opposed to it, now proclaims himself instructed by experience and its decided supporter, to soothe the nerves of the timid and strengthen the hearts of the doubting. In short, the contest is maintained at long

And yet the Assembly of Rhede Late 1 duty will do so; we cannot. They know

shot on one side while the other is eager to

come to the closest possible action. Who

can doubt the final result?

There were a great number of Strike higher! Strike lower!' excuses offered in advance for this step ; but the real reason was simply the conviction of a majority that the Rum interest was thoroughly in earnest on the question while its. Temperance antogonist was not. Such a conviction can only be dispelled at the ballotboxes, to which the people of Rhode Island, most happily, will very soon be called. We have little faith in the movement for another law, to be attempted in the House today, but very much in the action of the People. The first Wednesday in April will tell the story in Rhode Island.

Massachusetts, we feel great confidence. will adopt the Maine Law at this present Session. Not less than two-thirds of her People are its advocates, including many drinkers. A friend residing in a large vildrawn from the letters of Esterhazy and lage where there are many grogshops assures us that nine-tenths of its people have signed petitions for the Maine Law, and that pretty constant drinkers were among the most eager and hearty in so doing. They could not resist temptation, but they wished to be delivered from it. So it is with thousands everywhere.

-But what will New-York do! That is not so certain; yet our hopes are decidedly stronger than they were a week ago. The Temperance convocations in Albany last week have exerted a decidedly wholesome influence. They went far to show that the Temperance men are in earnest; and whenever the mere politicians shall be satisfied that such is the fact, the Maine Law will go through. Another Election may be necessary to demonstrate the truth, but we hope not. At all events, the prespect has brightened.

-But what of the dodge of sending the Maine Law to the People for approval or rejection? We answer, Only let the law be thoroughly and unequivocally passed, and we have not the least objection to a separate bill following it, providing that the People shall, at an early day, vote directly and specially For or Against such law, and let it stand or fall as the majority shall vote .-But our Courts have decided that a law passed contingently on the People's approval Our Legislative intelligence is not of is not legally passed—the Legislative power of the State being constitutionally vested. not in the People but in the Legislature .-Let us have the Maine Law passed, with no localities exempted from its operation, A lecture by Rev. Mr. Eggleston, of and we are perfectly willing to abide the People's verdict on its propriety and worth. In our own estimate, its merits outweigh those of all the acts of our last ten Legislatures added together.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, who was the ' Liberty' candidate for President in 1940 and 1844, died recently at his residence in Saginaw, Michigan, where he has been in failing health for some years past. Newspaper reports say that he had abandoned his ultra Abolition views before his death. and the Mayor and Corporation of this City | and that a pamphlet from his pen is now in press at Cincinnati, urging the Free Blacks to accede to the Colonization cause and cheose Liberia as their ultimate home .-Whether this is or is not well founded, we shall doubtless soon know.

-But whatever may have been Mr. Birney's final sentiments, we cannot doubt that he was the voluntary instrument of greater evil to the cause of Universal Emancipation than any man who has lived during the last half century. When the great battle for and against Slavery Extension as a featore of our National Policy was fought in 1844, the little company of whom he was the chosen leader saw fit to throw their weight indirectly but most practically into the scale of Slavery Extension; and chief among the engineers of that gigantic crime stood James G. Birney and Henry B. Stanton. Both were active and most efficient canvassers throughout that vehement struggle, and Mr. Birney, standing the head of the 'Liberty Party.' repeatedly proclaimed and published that he regarded the Annexation of Texas as More likely to take place in case of Mr. Clay's than in case of Mr. Poll's election as President! This was gravely put forth in full view of the contest then raging between the two great parties, wherein nearly or quite every slave dealer who had ever pretended to be a Whig had gone over to Polk expressly on Texas and Slavery grounds, and wherein the Annexation of Texas, including a whole litter of future Slave States, was the main question discussed by the speakers and regarded by the voters -the Whigs against and the miscalled Democrats' in favor of such Annexation. Before either party held its National Convention, Mr. Clay had proclaimed his inexorable opposition to the measure, as fraught with injustice, dishonor, domestic dissension nd foreign war; while Mr. Polk had given it a most unqualified approval, which had doubtless given him the nomination. So late as September, Mr. Clay reiterated his avowals of hostility to any act of Annexation without the consent of Mexice and of all sections of our Union-consent which all were aware could not be obtained. And vet, with the contest raging all around them, and 'No Annexation!'the watchword of the Whigs on every side, while 'the re-Annexation of Texas was proclaimed by the Convention which nominated Polk one of 'the great American questions' to which its approval was given, Messrs, Birnev and Co. labored throughout the struggle to draw off Anti-Texas and Anti-Slavery votes from Mr. Clay and so secured Polk's election. Those who can believe that they

acted according to their own convictions of

has, by the close vote of 37 to 31, rejected | that the utmost success they could hope for was the election of Polk - that their efforts directly tended to that result. They found it necessary at last to declare that they preferred Polk to Clay as next President, and believed Annexation less likely to take place if the former should succeed. We deeply feel that in so saying they were false to Freedom, to Humanity and to their own consciences. And when Birney accepted the 'Democratic' nomination that Fall for a seat in the Legislature from his County, we saw in it an evidence that he knew for whom he was working and to what quarter he should rightfully look for his pay. So when Stanton took his position openly in the ranks of the sham Democracy, was chosen to the Senate on its ticket, and-became a not reluctant but original and ardent supporter for the Presidency of the only Governor of this State who ever proposed to make Anti-Slavery agitation a penal offence-we were not at all surprised, but only reminded of Judas going to his own place. Whatever they may have intended, these men did more to break down the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States, and induce a general conviction that in every National contest between Slavery and Anti-Slavery the former must triumph, than any other's ever did or could do. We can never live long enough to forget the disastrous issue of 1844, nor what seems to

> Mississippi .- The 'Union' party holds together yet-at least in the Legislature. It has elected C. O, Jackson, (Whig.) Sergeant-at-Arms by 65 to 57 for Tyson, (S. R.) and has given the State Printing to Palmer & Pickett of the Flag of the Union, (Union, late Whig,) over Jones & Barksdale, (S. R. Opp.) by the fellow-

us the downright treason and villainy which

M. M. Smith (S. R. Opp.) was reelected State Librarian on the 4th ballot, having 54 votes to 52 for S. Hosmer.

The 'Union' party, who, as may be seen above, have a strong majority in the House, but re weak in the Senate, have been trying hard to get the Senate into Joint Ballot for the choice of three U. S. Senators-one for the seat of H. S. Foote, (now vacant,) another for that of Jeff. Davis, (temporarily filled by the appointment of McRae) and a third for the full term of six years from the 3d day of March, '53, when Gen. Foote's term would have expired. The General has modestly chalked his name on that seat, but we apprehend the Senate will not let him have it.

MINNESOTA .- The Territorial Legisla. ture is now in session. The House organized on the 8th ult. by the election, on the third ballot, of John D. Ludden, Speaker, Ludden re. ceiving 13 votes, to 4 for B. H. Randall and 1 for J. Taylor. On the 9th, Wm. H. Forbes was elected President of the Council, and Henry M. Tilden Secretary. These gentlemen all be long to the Territorial, or People's, Independent Party. This result appears to be generally satisfactory to the Territory with the sole excep tion of one journal, The St. Paul Democrat, a paper which is using all its exertions for the introduction of old party divisions in the politics of Minnesota, but so far with very indiffer

RHODE ISLAND,-The vote in the House of Representatives of this State by which the Maine Law was defeated stand politically as

For the Law ... Whigs 23 'Democrats' ... 8 Against it....Whigs.....11 'Democrats'...26 The bill was obviously defeated because 'the Democracy' apprehended that its passage while they were in power would cause a revolution in the State. We shall see how much they have

-The Whig State Convention will meet at Providence on the 12th inst.

LOUISIANA .- The Legislature of Louisana convened at Baton Rouge last Monday. In the Senate, J. B. Walton, of New-Orleans, was elected Secretary, and Mr. Lasac, Assistant. In the House, John E. King, of St. Landry, was elected Speaker by a majority of 13 votes over his Opposition opponent. John E. Layet was elected Chief Clerk: E. Salomon, Assistant Clerk; E. L. Marshall, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Eurices, Doorkeeper. All the officers in both houses are Whigs. When full, there is a Whig majority of two in the Sexate, and fifteen in the Mese.

in the House.

The Governor's Message was transmitted on Tuesday, and, in the Picayune of that evening, we find a synopsis of the document. It is devoted mostly to State affairs, though he takes occasion to congratulate the people that the Compromise has been acquiesced in by all the States, "with perhaps a single exception."

He notices in some proper words the death of Gen. Taylor since the last meeting of the Legislature, and the desire of the State to give him a burial place and tomb within its limits, which

a burial place and tomb within its limits, which desire was not accomplished, because the rela-tives of the deceased preferred that his ashes should rest in the old family burying ground in

the State of his nativity.

He favors the grant of an appropriation from the State Treasury in aid of a monument to Jackson, and reports that nothing has been done in the matter of the statue of Washington by Powers since the appropriation of \$10,000 by the last Leaselature.

The Legislature of New-Jersey is mining its attention to the passage of General A General Plank-Road Bill is now on its second reading in the Senate, and all special plankroad applications in the House have been suspended o await the passage of that bill. An application has been made in the House for a General Railroad Law, and a General Act incorporating Homestesd and Building Companies was passed to a third readng without opposition. By this law, any number of persons may associate together and form a compeny, by the payment of one dollar per month, which fund is invested in the purchase of houses, and sold to members subject to a yearly rent for twenty years. The income from these houses and the monthly payments are again invested, and more houses sold, and so continued until all the members shall obtain dwellings, paid for by a mouthly saving of a dollar. Married women and minor children are allowed to become members, and thus find a safe investment of their small savings FROM VENEZUELA. - We are in receipt of

the Correy de Caracas to Dec. 13. The Republic is tranquil. There is no news of moment. President Monagas has named Mr. Thomas J. Rac Consulat Philadelphia. Messes, Juan Angel Betancourt and Antonio Maria Sotildo political exiles, had returned to the country, but the Government had sent them James Forsyth has been arrested in

New-Orleans, on a charge of having murdered Co. ella Brickhouse, at Columbus, Georgia. Ils will be brought to Georgia for trial.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribuae. Southern Telegroph Office, corner of Banover and Benvar-sta

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth at Cleveland CLEVELAND, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852. Kossuth arrived in this city this evening, at 61 o'clock. All along the route he was met and cheered by immense crowds of people. At Salem and Ravenna he made brief addresses to the crowds, and spoke to the masses at other places from the platform of the cars. "Material aid" to the amount of eleven hundred dollars was contributed along the route.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at Alliance, where he was met by Judge Spaulding, Chairman of the State Committee, and addressed on behalf of the people, and welcomed as their guest.

In this city he was received and escorted by the military and fire companies, the latter forming a long terch-light procession. Lines of torch-bearers moved along each side of the carriages, and the masses filled the sidewalks and streets outside the escort. The procession moved up Water-st., through St. Clair, Ontario and Superior, to the Weddell House, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

In a few minutes after their arrival Kossuth appeared on the balcony, but, owing to the state o his health, he was unable to say more than a word or two. He desired rest, he said, so as to be able to address them on Monday, when he will speak at the festival in the afternon, and to the ladies in the Kossuth's Address to the Ladies of Pittsburgh-

Cossult's Address to the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGE, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1852.

Ladies: I have seen too many of sad and bitter hours in my life, which was almost an inexhaustible series of struggles and sufferings, consoled but by the sense of duty, and by a noble aim, not to feel with uncommon intensity the blessing of a summer ray of consolation and of hope, such as that is with which you bright-en now my still gloomy way. And still the joy of the moment is somewhat troubled by the anx-iety to know if there is, in that bright day, the dawn of better days; or is it but a passing blaze of lightning, which but shows forth to make, by its suddes extinction, the darkness still dark-er than it was before? Will your tender hands, more powerful by their very tenderness than the stoutest arm of man—will your tender hands foster that flame of substantial sympathy, which you have planned with such noble zeal, and nursed it to bring a fair and precious fruit? Shall it go on blooming and bearing fruit and spreading over wide fields! Excuse my anxiety, ladies, and be not offended by it. He who often has ladies, and he not offended by it. He was often has been disappointed yields not easily to hope, and seeing the crisis drawing near with giant steps, and feeling, therefore, the mestimable value of every moment's time; knowing what must, what will be gained, if I can employ the swiftly passing time in an appropriate, practical way, and knowing what can and what will be lost, if I still must go on with the reaction the ground or to seek it. can and what will be lost, if I sain must go on what tilling, with preparing the ground, or, to speak in dry prose, if I must yet go on to plead, and if I meet substantial cooperation but there where I can be pre-sent reveelf, and only so long as I am present, is-stead of being proved with the necessary means to sent nyself, and only so long as I am present, us-stead of being proy — I with the necessary means to devote my time and my activity to that part of my task which is called in common life." business trans-actions." indeed, I may be excused that, even in view of such a consolation and such generosity as I have now the honor to enjoy, and notwithstanding all the intensity of gratitude which I feel, (and, oh' how I would like to disclose every fiber of my heart, that you might see how thankful feel.) still I cannot forbear to look with sorrow into the fature, and feel ar to look with sorrow into the future, and fer

if at you might see how thankful feel, still I cannot forbear to look with sorrow into the fature, and feel not able yet confidently to yield to those who, with sincere benevolence, bid me to be of good cheer.

Ladies, you know the Cerman tale about the man who had a hobgoblin in his house, which left him not for a moment unanolested, either by day or by night. After having exhausted every means to get rid of the goblin, and all in vain, he shut up every door, every window of his house and set it on fire, so that the goblin might roast within, and flung himself into the saddle and galloped away penniless, homeless and poor, but merry and glad because rid of the torturer. So, having galloped awhile, he turned round to see if his house burned merrily, and what was it he saw! The house burned indeed merrily, but the goblin—there he sat cowering behind the rider on his saddle's croupe. Do you know, tadies, what is the goblin's name! His name is sorrow! and look, there he is, staring at me out of my very sleeves. Ladies, here in Pittsburgh, Alleghany and the vicinity, I was not only honored with the most touching marks of kindness and civility, but I received also so many testimonials of benevolent sympathy, and every manifestation of this vermathy took such a practical such a substantial nevolent sympathy, and every manifestation of this sympathy took such a practical, such a substantial course, as I have notyet experienced in any other place of the Union, and besides, this practical manifestation of the most generous liberality bears so much the character of universality, that I have full reason character of universality, that I have full reason to believe the pronunciation of these cities and their vicinities, besides the important benefit of their substantial aid, cannot fall to have its due weight in the political scale. The corporative authorities, seconded by the citizens at large, pronounced themselves most explicitly, because practically. Next came the working-men, with the most touching generosity pouring into the treasury of freedom their spontaneous contributions every shilling of which is baptized by the tributions, every shilling of which is baptized by the sweat of their brow. Oh, how great—how generous is the people's heart in a free land. Then, the ministers of the gospel, sanctioning the cause by the verdict of the word of the Lord, and sanctifying it by pious prayers and brotherly love—and the people of Birmingham, and the young men—and, again and again, working men, and the very boys of the public Braingnam, and the young men—and again and again, working men, and the very boys of the public schools, and the German Americans, that mighty element linking America to the heart of the European continent—a bearing witness, by its pronounced sympathy for Hungary, that the cause of my country's independence is identical with Europe's independence and liberty, and, at last, the ladies, scaling the work of universal sympathy with the scal of affection and of tenderness, and all this cast into the fructuous shape of associations of friends of Hungary, have so much the mark of earnest benevolent will, that here in this place, and particularly in this assembly, I may well be permitted to state the nature of my sorrows, because these, my sorrows, are in no relation and have no application to Pittsburgh itself. So allow me the following humble remarks: I am often told that the people of the United States at large sympathize warmiy with my cause—that I have the heart of the large majority of the people with me. Well, I acknowledge with sincere gratitude having received very numerous and very enthusiastic manifestations of this sympathy, from the most different parts of the Pinga

cere gratitude having received very numerous and very enthusiastic manifestations of this symeathy, from the most different parts of the Union. Almost every one of these manifestations was connected with an invitation, of which it was, of course, but possible very few to accept and the hostiality of these few, notwithstanding all my protestations, was managed in such an expensive way, that, although I myself an almost accustomed to live upon mere excitement, besides water and bread, still so much was expended sides water and bread, still so much was expended. an expensive way, that, although I myself are almost accustomed to live upon mere excitement, besides water and bread, still so much was expended on entertainments and hospitality, which I would have indeen preferred to see regulated according to my less than moderate wishes and wants, that if the amount of this expenditure would have been given into my heads to benefit the cause of Hungary with, I could have accomplished important preparations with it; or if that amount would have been desired to have been employed in entertainments, all the liungarian exiles scattered through Europe and America, a great part of them struggling with misery which my heart bleeds not to have the means to relieve, could have lived upon, together with myself, for a whole year. And being aware that every word spoken in public is, by the medium of the free press, spoken all over the world, I avail myself of this opportunity respectfully to say, that if those who still intend to honor me with the generous effer of their kind hospitality, would cuttost the amount destined to this purpose to our own cares, three quarters of the amount could be spared for the Hungarish fund, and we ourselves he more comfortable, because we would follow our few with mind to the purpose the work own humble accustomed way. My could wife

spared for the Hungarian fund, and we ourselves be more comfortable, because we would follow our own humble accustomed way. My good wife, whom God has given me to be consoled for my safferings—my good wife would know how to take care of it. The ladies of Hungary know how to take care of it. The ladies of Hungary know how to take care house, and we know that every dollar unnecessarily spent is a dollar lost for Hungary.

However, one circumstance is worthy of peculiar consideration. Wherever I have been invited to be a welcome guest—almost everywhere—(not everywhere, but hearly so)—my sadheart was also cheered by some substantial aid for my down trodden country's cause but the grant of this aid was postponed to my consing there, or coming to the next neighborhood—so much that with some very generous, but very few exceptions, the cause of llungary was favored only there with substantial aid, where I, myself, was able to be present to address the public, or, at least, to receive it personally.

Now, the calculation of the results of thus directed sympathy is very obvious. It is exactly eight weeks since I have had the honor to breather its exactly eight.

Now, the calculation of the results of thus directed sympathy is very obvious. It is exactly eightweeks since I have had the honor to breathe the air of this land which the Genius of Freedom selected for his home. During these eight weeks, though I indulged not a moment's rest, I visited eight cities. I cannot know how soon my supreme duties may call me back to Europe. Neither I nor whoever in the world can stop the wheels of destiny. And when we see Louis Napoleon restering the ancient aristocracy, for the abolition of which the French nation has spent torrents of blood—when we see the tyrant of Austria withdrawing even the word "fundamental right," after he has withdrawing the pregenitry of constitution—it is easily to be imagined that the blindness and arrogance of the depots to hastening fast the unavoidable outbreak of

the beiling volcane and it is carry to be imagine without entering into Cetails, that the suspent America can be of decisive weight in the happy sue of this struggle; but not the entire indifferen-ofall America could prevent or retard the outline

of all America could prevent or resident whose for a single day.

Thus I cannot tell how long I may yet be paramited to be far away from Europe, but suppose I have yet another eight weeks to stay. How many cutes can I wist more! Perhaps not even eight—if I consider the immense distance from here to Naw. Others, and thence to losston.

Now, ladies, herein lies a source of deep and butter sorrow for me. Because, if the universal sympatry of the people of the United States continue to maintest riself in a substantial way only under the condition of my personal presence, and of my the condition of my personal presence, and of my

ter sorrow for me. Because, it the universal yearby of the people of the United Strate continue to manifest itself in a substantial way only under the condition of my personal presence, and of where seen and being heard, then I, being abe to yeing seen and being heard, then I, being abe to yeing seen and being heard, then I, being abe to yeing seen and being heard, then I, being abe to yeing seen and being heard, then I, being abe to yeing seen and the great aim.

And allow me humbly to remark that my person is so well known that I am condited to say, that if I have sufficient means I can control the ferebeding events so as to insure their issue to be favorable to democratic liberty, to their issue to be favorable to democratic liberty, to the welfare of the largest number, to the foundation of lasting peace and tracquility, to the principles of personal accurity and of the security of property—in a word, to the principle of well regulated liberty, civil, political, and religious. But if I have not sufficient means tous a resisting influence with that weight which is attached to that idea of having at my disposition the means necessary to facilitate or to insure the victory—then my very absence from Europe can overturn the prudence of sound calculation. Every day's accident may give the open field to national enemies; and then only one of these eventratures is possible. Either the triumph of despoiss, or the triumph of some aristocrats, who, aided by European diplomacy would like to depopularies in popular movement, in order to make then our peace with the dayons; or, as the third alternative, the triumph of some aristocrats, who, aided by European diplomacy would like to depopularies in possible. Either the triumph of despoiss, or the triumph of some aristocrats, who, aided by European diplomacy would like to depopularies in possible. Either the triumph of despoiss, or the triumph of some aristocrats, who, aided by European diplomacy would like to depopularies in possible. Either the triumph of despoiss, or th

the victim thereof.

I have had at least one hundred and fifty speeches

the victim thereof.

I have had at least one hundred and fifty speechs upon the subject. The soldection of them miles two considerable volumes. There is scarcely upportion of the large topic—apt to be discussed policity—which has not been largely treated, opposed and discussed and every word of the discussed his become, through the medium of the press, common universal property. Him who is not yet convinced of the justice, righteeurness, imperiance and political exigency of the principles I advocate, I can scarcely hope more to convince.

But I avow the conviction exists—the sympathy exists, only action is wanted, resolution, energia, and chiefly ection without any temperization—without the condition of my personal presence. To the purpose I-ventured to suggest the idea of associations of friends of Hungary, as the most simple most effective plan of organization, with which, if carried on energetically by generous men, every homestead of the great Union can be reached a less than three weeks. But, if even the execution of that plan depends on my presence, or if the operation when the execution of the presence of the presence of the plan depends on my presence, or if the operation when the execution of the plan depends on my presence, or if the operation when the execution of the plan depends on my presence, or if the operation when the execution of the plan depends on my presence, or if the operation when the execution of the plan depends on my presence. less than three weeks. But, if even the executing of that plan depends on my precence, or if the operative sympathy should subside after I have left place, then indeed oppressed Europe will have be weep a bitter tear of disappointed hope, and repeating what I said in Philadelphia. I will have be to say to my people and to Europe's oppressed actions. "Let us pray let us take the Lord's Supprand then up to the battle with the branches of the trees, with the walking-stick, or with our nails! We have nothing to hope from America."

Almighty Father! Let this cup pass from thy oppressed children! Nevertheless, not as we will be as thou will!

Ladies, this distinguished meeting here, and the

as thou will!

Ladies, this distinguished meeting here, and the high manded, generous resolution I was happy to her, impressed my mind with the firm considence that you had instinctively comprehended this position if my cause. Oh, let me entreat you to carry them out, with that indefatigable care with which the loring mother watches over her beloved child. Speak, ledies of Pitteburgh, to the ladies of America! Speak often to them. Impress upon their minds the necessity of that direction which I taid down by humble remarks into your tender hands, and go on by your generous, active, operative energy, to show how the women of America should act, that their names my be recorded with brighter luster in history that handes of the mothers of Gracchus, or of Coriolass. Love is the vivifying spirit of the universe—Love is the element of your hearts—Love is never tirel of showing tenderness, and can spread this viring a spirit of the universe—Love is the wind the common court of the court of

of showing tenderness, and can spread this virily ing element over the cause of Freedom on such

of showing tenderness, and can spread this viring element over the cause of Freedom on such One smile from your sparkling eyes can do may wonders than all I could say in a year. I have this to impart conviction on the mind of man, but enviction is nothing without the inspiration of the heart. The heart of men are your realm. You can play upon those chords which break within the brazen hands of men.

Ladies, I am sick. I have not been able to spail as I would have desired, to leave a kind reassbrance for the poor exile in your tender hearts. But though you forget me, remember my bleeding father land. Remember it with love. This book (holding up the beok containing the names of the ladies, will be deposited on the dearess place of the alties of the stored liberty in my fatherland. I would like to see the day, but submit even to not seeing it when my country shall be free—but it will be deposited them. This i promise you. The Lord bless you and pretect you and all you love. Ladies, I bid you a warm farewell.

Southern and Western Mails-Ice in the Seiquehannah-The Flora Macdonald.

The rain and thaw have not yet affected the iss which bridges the Susquehannah—the snow on its surface being only slightly melted. To-nigat, have ever, is cold and frosty, and the ice is frozen as im as ever. as ever.

This morning the Southern mails due the laster nights arrived, but bring nothing south of Alexa-

dria.
The Western mail, which came in to night, brian St. Louis cates as late as due.
Our river and bay are still blocked up with its
Some of the icebergs are said to be twenty feet in

hight.
The steamer Relief, which had been dispatched to
the relief of the bark Marcia, ashore on Poplar Island, was forced to put into Annapolis. Sia will
make another attempt to morrow.
The ship Flora Macdonald still lies in the ice, is a

The ship Flora Macdonald still lies in the ice, in a dangerous position.

A party of five villains went from this city last right into Hartford County, where they broke in the house of an aged couple named Waters, tied the old people in their beds, and then rifled the premises. People asleep in the upper part of the house hard nothing of the affair end the robbers escaped with their booty. They had previously stolen a horse and wagen, in which they made their foray. Water is reputed rich, but his money being principally oncealed, the robbers got only about thirty dollars.

Fires in Philadelphia-Loss of Life-Arrest of three Hungarian Refugees on Sus-Lehman.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1852.
A large frame building, attached to Kimball #
Gorton's Car Manufactory, was burned last night-

A large frame building, attached to kindous Gotton's Car Manufactory, was burned last night-Loss, \$4,000.

Several houses in Short Court, between Twelfth and Race sts., were burned down this morning. Livinia Allison, a child six years old, was suffocated. Edlen McDermot, a servant girl, jumped from a third-story window, escape by the stairway being oid off by fire. Her arm and jaw were broken in the fall and she resolved other injury.

The investigation into the mysterious murder of young Lebman, the young jeweiry pediar, is still going on. There is strong circumstantial evidence against three flumparian refugees, who had occupied a house in the vicinity where the body was found. The boy was last seen entering the house, having previously stated that these men had fooled him by pretending they wanted to purchase jeweiry for a stater. Before moving, these flungarians soll golds, and a quantity of geese feathers resembling those found in the sacks, with the remains of the murdered youth.

The snow has almost entirely disappeared, in consequence of a heavy rain last right.

No indication vet of the antirmeted freshet on the

sequence of a heavy rain last right.

No indication yet of the anticipated freshet on the
Schuylkill.

Later from Mexico.
CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.
We have, via Vew Orleans, advices from the coof Mexico to Dec. 28, which report the county a generally quiet.

The members elect to the new Congress were gradually arriving at the capital, and the session, was expected, would commence on the 21 of farmers.

was expected, would commence on the 24 of far usry.

The most prominent persons named for President of the Senate and House, were Mr. Ramirez for the former, and Mr. Fuente for the latter, both of whom, it was thought, would be elected.

President Arista was present at a great bull ight, which came off on the 11st, during which a senior row occurred between the Mexicans and Spaniards. Arista was foremost in hissing the latter.

Revolutionary movements have recently occurred in different portions of the country—one on the Ish-mus of Tehuantepec, headed by Ex-Governor Oritz. They were all put down, however, after some fighting.

It was reported in the city of Mexico that the house of McIntosh was about suspending, but the re-port was afterward contradicted.

The house of Gamio & Co had arranged with their creditors.